Japan's Ruling Party Drafting Amendments To Weaken No War Clause

By ROBERT CRABBE

TOKYO. Japan's ruling party is quietly drafting amendments to the nation's constitution that would eliminate or water down its famous "no war" clause.

So says Osamu Inaba, 62, a member of parliament and chairman of the constitution investigation committee of Japan's Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP).

The committee has been working on reform of the constitution for about a year. Its deliberations were designed to be secret. However, some of the goals came to light in early February in a speech delivered by Inaba in the provincial City of Miyazaki on Japan's uosthern island of Kyushu.

Inaba said the proposed revisions would "stipulate" Japan's right to maintain defense forces and said they could be sent overseas on peace keeping missions approved by the United Nations.

He also advocated that limits be put on the sweeping guarantees of civil rights in the present constitution, which was drafted by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his advisers during the postwar American occupation of Japan.

Japan has operated since May, 1947, under the MacArthur-inspired constitution. Its no-war pledge is embodied in article 9, which reads:

"Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation, and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes.

"In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea and air forces as well as other war potential will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized".

Commenting on the no-war clause in his speech, Inaba said:

"As for article 9, which decided the abandonment of war, even if we view it from the troubles of the time when it was established, it does not forbid us to possess military power for the purpose of self-defense.

"Along with clearly stipulating that point, 'brake' regulations will be added to check the emergence of militarism. For instance, it could be done in such a way that troops could not be sent overseas without the consent of the United Nations and parliament."

(Cont. on Page 8)

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Conclusion . . .

Hiroshima--Nagasaki 26 Years Ago

By YUJI ICHIOKA (Pacific Citizen)

This Interim Committee met on May 31 and June 1, and in consultation with the Scientific Panel, unanimously made three key recommendations to the President. These were:

1—The bomb should be used against Japan as soon as possible;

2—It should be used on a dual target — that is, a military installation or war plant surrounded by or adjacent to houses and other buildings most susceptible to damage, and;

3—It should be used without prior warning (of the nature of the weapon).5

Stimpson has recorded that one member of the Committee later changed his view and dissented from the third recommendation.6 He himself concurred with all three.

Military Situation — 1945

As for the military situation in the spring and summer of 1945, Japan was already beaten for all intents and purposes. Starting from November, 1944, American B-29 raids had begun to strike Japanese cities from the Marianas. These raids alone killed an estimated 230,000 or more people up through the month of July; in a single raid on Tokyo is March, 1945 — the first mass incendiary bombing raid — an estimated 15 square miles of the city was burned and some 100,000 people killed.

With surface and subsurface vessels, the navy had been able to blockade the main Japanese islands from the Asian mainland and to bombard targets from off-shore positions with relative impunity.

Because of this effective naval blockade, Japan had lost her lifeline to critically needed oil and raw-material sources for her already crippled war industry. Moreover, the food shortage had become a severe problem. Finally, the invasion of Okinawa had been launched on April 1st and successfully completed by mid-June.

Let me now turn to the Potsdam Declaration which played such a crucial role in the final decision.

The Big Three — England, Russia, and the United States — met in Potsdam, Germany, beginning on July 16, to discuss important postwar issues. On the very same day as their conference opened, the first successful testing of an atomic explosion took place at Alamogordo, New Mexico.

From this conference, among many other things, there emerged the Potsdam Decalaration which called for the surrender of Japan. Issued on July 26, the Declaration demanded the "unconditional surrender" of all Japanese military forces and declared that "the alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction."7

Yet the Declaration significantly omitted certain things. To begin with, it made no mention of the atomic bomb. Despite the fact that the Declaration used the bluntest type of language, it did not even suggest that the Allied forces might resort to some kind of special weapon if Japan did not accept its terms.

Nor did the Declaration contain any reference as to the future status of the Imperial institution. Joseph C. Grew, the Under Secretary of State, and former American ambassador to Japan, had attempted to persuade President Truman to make the American position clear and explicit on this matter.

During the months of May and June, he had argued for some kind of statement to the effect that "unconditional surrender" did not mean the elimination of the Imperial institution and that a constitutional monarchy might be possible. Stimson supported Grew's recommendation.

In the end, however, though the Declaration in draft form had such a statement, it did not appear in its final form because Secretary of State James F. Brynes interpreted it as appeasement.

From July 20, special B-29 flights over the four selected target cities had begun — over Hiroshima, Niigata, Kokura, and Nagasaki. These flights were the final practice runs. Then, on July 25, the day before the Potsdam Declaration was issued, the military order went out with the approval of the President.

Concerning this order, Truman has written:

With this order the wheels were set in motion for the first use of an atomic weapon against a military target. I had made the decision. I also instructed Stimson that the other would stand unless I notified him that the Japanese reply to our ultimatum was acceptable.8

The Japanese response of July 28th was interpreted as a summary rejection of the Potsdam Declaration, and the wheels which

(Continued on Page 8)

Japanese Canadians Give Support To Indians In Cultural Minorities Brief

By BILL BACHOP

VANCOUVER. — The Japanese Canadians, one of Canada's smallest ethnic groups, came out swinging on behalf of one of the country's largest minorities — native Indians — recently at a conference sponsored by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

The conference, which is attempting to examine the role of cultural minorities in a bilingual society, has featured briefs and submissions from ethnic groups.

Recently the Japanese Canadian Citizenship Association had its turn.

Spokesman Harry Aoki devoted much of his presentation to pleading with the other ethnic delegates to pitch in to help Canada's native Indians get a better deal.

Said Aoki: "If this meeting is to mean anything other than just an exchange of ideas, we should make a special effort on behalf of our first citizens — the Indian people.

Aoki said he was not advocating that anyone impose a solution for Canada's Indians and their problems.

"They have a growing number of able leaders," he said.

"But they do need our support — financial support. They have moral support right across the country. Everyone's aware of their problems and difficulties."

Aoki said he was making a plea to the conference to come up with some concrete ideas and efforts to help the Indians.

He said he recently met with native Indian fishermen in Prince Rupert and discused their plans for a cooperative cannery in the Port Simpson area.

"I found the people to be very enthusiastic and optimistic about it," Aoki said.

Subsequently, Aoki said, he learned from reading press reports that the federal government had turned down the idea.

Aoki said the project should be opened up again."

"We (ethnic groups) should take this as one special project and use our collective influence

(Cont. on Page 8)

Japanese Canadian Rail Man Just Misses Death In Big B.C. Mud Slide

MICHEL, B.C. — An Japanese Canadian CP Rail section man, Mr. Matsushi Ogusuku, 59, of Blairmore Alberta was injured in a massive mud slide that presumed buried three others while they ate lunch recently.

Mr. Ogusuku is reported in good condition in hospital in Michel.

A railway spokesman said Mr. Ogusuku was lucky and only "touched" by the slide, which buried a company bulldozer.

A spokesman for the railway said the slide fell from a 300-foot-high precipice and covered 400 feet of track at a point 10 miles west of the B.C.- Alberta border.

Mud was continuing to fall from the precipice all week, as rescuers, including a mine rescue squad from Kaiser Resources Ltd. which has coal mines in the area, started their search.

12 Radical Students Found Murdered By Own

TOKYO. — Police recently unearthed bodies of three more young persons from frozen mountainside gravesites, bringing to 12 the number of Japanese radical revolutionaries tortured and slain for opposing their leader.

Police said the discovery brought to an end their search for the remains of 12 young people killed on orders of a young college dropout because they weakened in their support of his revolution.

The latest finds were those of two young men and a young woman. They were buried in two crude graves near the foot of Mt. Haruna, about 50 miles northwest of Tokyo in Gunma Prefecture.

The other nine bodies—one of them a coed eight months pregnant — were dug up recently. Police said that all were tortured and tied nude to trees and allowed to freeze to death in subzero weather.

The bodies were found after the arrested leader of the United Red Army — an extreme leftist student organization — confessed he purged his group because they wavered in their determination to overthrow Japan's conservative government.

Tsuneo Mori, 27, a dropout from Osaka City University, confessed after he and four United Red Army faithfuls were captured after holding off 1,000 Japanese police for 48-hours in a mountain villa using the housekeeper as hostage.

The United Red Army, composed of from 30 to 50 members, held up in the mountains and robbed sporting goods stores for guns and ammunition.

Discovery of the slayings has led newspapers and social leaders to seek a government examination of Japan's educational system to determine how to cope with student radicals.

Police believed the executions started in December. Some of the bodies were bound with wire and others were gagged.

Sgt. Yokoi's Story To Be Translated Into English

SAN FRANCISCO. — Japan Publications Trading Company, 1255 Howard St., has announced that 28 Years in the Guam Jungle, the story of former Sgt. Shoichi Yokoi's long self-exile, will be translated into English by Richard L. Gage and available soon.

The book was compiled by a group of Asahi Shimbun correspondents.

Meet Japan's Only "Yokozuna" -- The Highest Rank Obtainable For Sumotori

By LARRY ELDRIDGE

TOKYO. — At first glance, Japanese Sumo wrestlers look like the fat men in those "before and after" reducing ads, but don't let appearances fool you. This ancient combination of sport and ritual takes quite a bit of agility, and the strength and quickness of its practitioners are legend.

A visitor quickly finds out that Sumo wrestlers are all folk heroes here to some degree, and those few who rise to grand champion status are national celebrities. I tried out the names of famous American athletes like Joe Namath, Willie Mays, and Joe Frazier on the people I met here, and the result was almost always a blank stare. But whenever and wherever I said the name "Kitanofuji," it rang plenty of bells.

Kitanofuji is a Sumo wrestler — the only one currently holding the exalted rank of grand champion. You can mention his name to virtually anyone in Japan — man, woman, or child — and get an instant response.

I heard about Kitanofuji by accident while I was in Sapporo covering the Winter Olympics. Eating in a restaurant one night, I learned that it was owned by the grand champion's father. We had a concoction of fish and vegetables which he assured me was the daily diet of Sumo wrestlers. Then as the evening wore on the father told me a little bit about his son.

"When he was a boy, I didn't want him to be a Sumo wrestler," he said. "I didn't think he was big enough, or would be good enough. But he wanted to go to Tokyo and to travel, and he decided to try it."

Armed with this information and an introduction, I looked up the grand champion when I stopped over in Tokyo on my way home.

"Japanese boys are always playing at Sumo," he said. "I was taller than most of the others, but as my father says, I was not too heavy. Still people who watched me thought I looked as though I could be a good Sumo wrestler, so I decided to try.

"I had a strong curiosity. I know people have to face severe hardships in this life. But I figured if it got too difficult I could always quit."

The beginning wasn't easy for the young wrestler. It looked for a long time as though his father had been right. But during those early years he grew in size and strength to his present height of over six-feet and weight of about 285 pounds — both about average or just a bit below for a Sumo wrestler, some of whom go over the 300-pound mark.

"I was very weak at first," he said. "People expected me to quit at any time. I didn't do well at all. But Sumo is very good for the character. I could never have continued in other sports as long as I did here. It was 12 years from the time I began until I became a grand champion."

The general idea of Sumo wrestling is to force your opponent out of a circular ring, so strength of both the arms and legs is very important. Kitanofuji told me a lot of his training consists of pushing against posts to strengthen the arm muscles and pounding his legs on the hard dirt to build them up. He also runs, lifts barbells and does a lot of practice wrestling.

Sumo competitions are held about six times a year. Each fighter wrestles once a day for 15 days, and the winner is the man with the best record. There are various rankings with exotic sounding names like sekiwake, maegashira and komusuki, and the fighters move up and down in the grading system according to their performances. The No. 2 grade is ozeki, or champion, while the top level is yokozuna, or grand champion.

Until a few months ago, the sport had been enjoying one its golden ages under the reigning grand champion, Taiho, the Babe Ruth of Sumo, and considered by many the greatest wrestler of all time. He, Kitanofuji and another outstanding wrestler named Tamanoumi made up a triumvirate of grand champions — the maximum quota allowed at any one time.

But just when thing were looking rosiest, Taiho retired, Tamanoumi died suddenly, and Kitanofuji inexplicably slumped to mediocrity. Along with these troubles, the sport ran into charges — even raised in the Diet — that some bouts were being fixed. Public confidence and interest began to wane, and officials are currently — most concerned with restoring the sport's image.

Kitanofuji, at 29, is presumed to be nearing the end of his active days, but everyone is hoping he'll keep wrestling at least until another grand champion establishes himself.

"I'd like to continue as long as possible," he told me. "After that, I may run a place like this or I may help my father in his restaurant business."

The grand champion was a bit vague when I asked him what kind of money Sumo wrestlers make.

"Whatever I make, I spend it all," he said. "I don't believe in saving."

Then he added with a wink: "I have to say that. If I don't, people will be around trying to borrow from me."

I asked Kita how he thought he'd fare in a fight with Muhammad Ali and he wasn't too optimistic.

"I wouldn't be able to stop his punches," he said.

But then, if you put Ali in the sumo ring with Kita, he might not last too long either.

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（五九）

チャイムの音にトミ子は玄関へ出て行った。若い男がアタッシュ・ケースを手に立っていた。

「はじめまして、お嬢さん」

「私はお嬢さんじゃないわ」

「はは、そうかァだめよ、うちじゃ高い化粧品使う人はいないわ」

「え？化粧品？」

「あら、ちがった？　じゃアなんのセールス？」

「セールス・マンにまちがえられるとは思わなかったなア。この背広、メイド・イン・イングランド、布地だけだって八万円です。セールス・マンじゃこんな背広は着られないでしょ、トミ子さん」

相手が自分の名前をいったので、トミ子はびっくりして、相手の顔をよオく見た。しかし、見たことのない顔である。第一、この人もさっきはじめましてとたしかにいった。だれなんだろう……？

「イメージ、ピッタリだ。いや写真よりはるかに実物のほうがいい。わざわざ上京して来た甲斐がありましたよ」

「だれなの、あんた？」

「池島秀也――おばさんから縁談きいてるでしょう？」

「縁談？」

池島秀也は気どった手つきで、トミ子に名刺を渡した。

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「いずれその副の字はとれることになってます。父の跡をつげばね……」

「そうかア……あんたがスーパーさん……？」

「そう、その通り」

「困っちゃうなア、急にやって来たりして。なにしに来たの？　あの話ならおばさんにはっきり断った筈よあたし」

「逢いもしないで断るなんてナンセンスだからね。まあそれについてゆっくり話をしましょう。失礼します」

池島は靴を脱ぎかけた。

「あら、あの……」

トミ子はあわててそれをとめようとしたのだが、

「せまい家だね、行儀見習いならぼくの邸へ来てくれればよかったのに……家にはお手伝いさんが六人いるけどね　全員冷暖房　カラーテレビ、ベッドにトイレまでついた個室住いで、給料は四万円ですよ。四万円……」

池島は強引に奥へ入ってしまった。

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主題「雪晴れ」

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（地）雪晴れや一筋空にゼット雲　矢頭信子
（人）雪晴れやタコマの富士の佇ずまい　田中河童子
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副題「冬季雑詠」

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出發ー四月九日、四月廿三日
○（二）ヨーロッパ観光團（ポーランド、ドイツ、オーストリア、伊太利、スイス、フランス、ロンドン）
出發ー五月十一日レーピー・エア・ラインで（二十一日間）
◎（三）乾杯ツアー（東京、箱根、熱海、京都、台灣、ホンコン、ハワイ）
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昼食中に大地崩れ

大城氏助かる

負傷入院

同僚三名は埋もれて行方不明

【ビーシー州ミシェル】去る二十日、四人組のシー・ピー鉄道セクション班が、當地（ビーシー州東南部の部落）近くの鐵路でランチを食べていた最中、突如物凄い勢いで大地崩れが起こり、セクション・ギャングのうち三名の日系人は生埋めとなって行方が判らず、アルバータ州ブレイアモアの日系人、大城松志氏（五九、おうぐすく・まつし）は、その地崩れの中心より少しはなれていたので生埋めはまぬがれたが、それでも膝まで埋まり、肋骨を折り、ブルースして、直ちに病院に運ばれた。容態は良好である。

シー・ピー鉄道側の説明によると、セクション・メンは高さ三百呎の崖下で中食していたさいの惨事で、ビーシー州・アルバータ州境西方十マイルの地点であった。付近のカイザー資源會社の鑛夫救助班その他が生埋め者の捜索に當っているが、いまなお地崩れがつづいておるため作業がきわめて困難で、生存の見込みはないとされている。セクション・メンは付近一帶の鐵路をチェック中であったもの。

笠谷氏が一位

【スイス、セント・モレズ】當地で今週行なわれた國際スキー・ジャンプ大会で笠谷選手（五輪金メダル受賞者）は八二、八三メートルをとんで一位を獲得した。笠谷選手の總合得點は二二八・四。

先住日系のおかげ

新移民片山氏を英字紙が報道

四年半前に宮崎市からトロントに移住、いち早く新移住者から樂器をこなす人々を集めてバンドをつくり日系人催しの余興係りを自ら買って出て喜ばれている片山博氏（四〇）がこのほどトロント・スター紙記者にインタビユウされた記事が去る土曜版に寫眞入りで大きく掲げられた。

これは各人種の新移住者シリーズもので「移民はカナダをどう見ているか」のテーマで語らせるものだが片山氏は日本からの移民の氣持ちを卒直に述べており、とくに先住日系人についてほめたたえ、

日系カナダ人が戦時中うけた数々の苦労を耐え忍んで、白系社会からよき市民として尊敬をうけるまでになっていることがとりもなおさず我々移民に對する社會的待遇に反映していることを深く認識している

と片山氏はいう。そして同氏は、移住の動機、風俗の違い、勞働環境、家族的アジャストメント、人種的待遇などについてもキタンない意見を吐いている。片山氏夫妻は来年一月カナダ市民權をとる決意である。

日本連休

遭難續出

【東京時事】連休二日目の二十日は低氣壓が接近し、強風が吹き荒れたため、交通機關も断續的に止まり行樂客の足が亂れたが、「海、山」では遭難が相次ぎ、多数の犠牲者を出した。この日長崎縣の男女群島西方海上で漁船が遭難、「三人死亡、九人が不明となった。また千葉・館山沖ではヨットが遭難、四人が不明、富士山では十六人が凍死、十人が不明となった。山岳事故としては最大の犠牲者を出した。

カナダ首相來市 外語記者と交歡

【オタワ】ツルドー首相は今週木曜と金曜の両日、オ州キッチナー、トロント及びハミルトン各市を訪れ、市民と交歡した。金曜午後五時から七時まではト市内の各エスニック・グループ代表及び各新聞紙の新聞人をイン・オン・ザ・パークに招いて交歡するのに本紙森記者も加わる。

粒揃いの生花八十点

ト市佛教會催し好天に恵まる

去る土曜午後、トロント佛教會堂で行なわれた小原流、池坊合同生花展は好天にめぐまれて入場者多く、約八十点（池坊六十点）の粒揃いの作品を樂しんだ。とくにハ市の池坊師匠、吉富夫人の大作が正面中央に配されて会場を引立て、吉川、川口兩夫人の力作も展示されていた。

階下では映畫、佛教ジュニアの日本踊りをみせてなごやかであった。佛壇正面のカーテンを背後に「日本刀展示」がペパー氏により行なわれ、カブト、ハニワも飾るなど趣向を變えたものであった。冬季に花を咲かせた果樹の花材集めは並大抵の努力ではないことがうかがわれた。

午後二時行なわれた開会式は、オンタリオ美術館のデビッド・ペパー氏（日本[illegible]）司式、レイモンド森山氏が「春にさきがけたこの花展の意義」を述べて正式にオープンした。

紀州會の總會

紀州会の總會と親睦會が四月二日（日）午後二時からトロント佛教会において開かれる。同縣出身先亡者の追悼法要、總會、終って親睦会に移り、紀州景勝地の映畫を上映、早や目の夕食に移るというプログラムで、七十歳以上の人々の會費二弗五十仙は無料招待、出席者は既掲廣告の通り野田氏その他へ早や目に連絡すること。（廣告中申込先の一人「津本」とあったのは津村一二八四ー一七二一の誤植）

海外日系

大會五月に

【東京時事】海外日系人協會は五月十日、東京で第十三回海外日系人大會を開く。これには世界各地の日系人約六百人が参加する予定。大會は「新時代の海外日系展」をテーマに全体會議を開き經濟協力、移住、文化交流、日系子弟の教育問題について各国代表日系人が意見を發表、（移住振興）（二）日本語教育の普及、（三）日系人子弟の日本留学の援助、などを日本政府に要望する大會決議を採擇する。

スキージャンプ 日本選手奮う

【レベルストック】このほど當地で行なわれたスキー・ジャンプ大会に、日本から若い二選手が出場、いづれも好成績をあげた。札幌五輪大會のジャンプで銀メダルをうけた金野選手は欧州行きとなって不参加。その代り若狭徹（二二）選手他一名が参加した。若狭選手は初日に三等、第二日に一等を獲得、聲援の在住日系人を喜ばした。

九日に池坊いけ花展

テーマ「東西を結ぶ」を会館で

ト市池坊支部主催の第九回いけ花展は來る四月九日（日）午後一時から九時まで會館で開催される。テーマは「東西を結ぶ」。名倉教授（桑港）の實演が三回にわたって行なわれる。入場料大人一弗、小人五十仙。今回はドイツの有名陶器会社「ローゼンサール」と提携して趣きを變えたショウにすることになっており、山口總領事夫人が午後一時半開會を宣する。

日本車を救出

【晩市】日本製新車（ドッジ・コルト）三百台をのせてポート・アルバーニ沖で難船した貨物船バンレイン號から、浸水していない百十八台の日本製車の救出作業が目下開始されている。

電話變更

三月二十日より私の電話番号は次のように變更

佐田稀夫

電話六五四ー五〇二〇

Tel. 654-6020,
210 Lauder Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

求 ガーデナー及びヘルパー。電話四二五ー一六三三（鮫島）

求 ガーデナー及びヘルパー一般名。電話六五四ー五〇二〇（佐田）

求 ガーデナー・ヘルパー入用。電話三六二ー三六七二（トロント）

貸 一室、地下鐵に便利よし　電話七六九ー四五一九（トロント）

貸 二室、家具付きクッチン。友達又は夫婦者のみ。ベーブ・ダンフォース街地下鐵へ二分。電話八六二ー一〇八二（トロント）

貸 三室アパート。夫婦者に最適。出入口專用。ストーブ及フリッジ付きで月百十弗　バス並にサブウエーに近いケネディーとセントクレア街付近。電話七五七ー八六二八又は四六五ー九九九七へお問い合わせ下さい。（スカボロ）

……良い参考書……

△新版 俳諧大歳事記 新年・春・夏・秋・冬、各廿七弗六十五仙

△カナダ日系人のことども　五十仙
佐藤博氏が書いた簡單・正確で良い参考書。讀みものとして絶好！

△明治、大正、昭和（文學增刊）日本の作家一〇〇人　三弗

△日本及び日本文化關係の英文書

亀岡書籍商會
520 Dundas St. West, Toronto [illegible], Ont. Phone [illegible]

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DUNDAS UNION STORE
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Phone 364-[illegible]

ニュー・ユニバーサル
トラベル・サービス

御両親にカナダを見せませんか。御兄弟をカナダに呼び寄せませんか。御依頼くだされば當方より電報にて日本に航空券を送ります。

御家族呼び寄せの際 不便がございましたら一言お知らせ下さい。可能な範圍でお手傳へさせていただきます。（櫻野）

キイスト・エドより歩いて西へ一分

619 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont.
PHONE: Office 533-1167　533-1166
HOME 535-[illegible]

少数人種別の歴史書
標準化が必要だ
余りに無視されてきたと非難

【晩香坡】当市でこのほど行なわれた"少数民族の文化的役割"会議でビーシー州インデアン及び約六百名の青年により、カナダ全土にわたり、学校におけるエスニック・グループの歴史教育を標準化すべきだとのブリーフが提出された。

インデアン代表のブリーフには、現代の社会を反映した各人種グループの歴史を公平に歴史教育書のなかに書き込むよう、全教育組織の再検討が必要であると要請し、インデアンの祖先はヤバンであったと片づけてしまう歴史は時代おくれであるとしている。

一方、青年組のブリーフでは、州政府当局は"多様性文化"を具体的に言議するには今まで等閑視されてきた各少数民族についての学校組織の教育がもたらされるべきであり、これら少数民族の言語が学習単位として各レベルの学校で教えられることが必要であるとしている。

(なお、この会議と同様会議が来る五月十 日から十四日までトロント市ヨーク大学グレンドン講堂で開催されることになり、州外各都市からも代表が参加する予定)

日語総会＝他人種語校と協力
政府の補助求めよ＝梅月氏

トロント日本語学校維持会の第二十四回定期総会が三月十九日午後 日光ガーデンにおいて開かれ、高橋英雄氏が司会して佐藤会長、上高原総務 北村会計からの挨拶や事業報告等があつたのにつづいて、スクール・ボードの佐々木氏と西濱校長からは意欲的な新らしい計画や抱負につき報告があった。これらの諸報告の中には次の事がある。

△会計の余剰金があるのは学校の施設に当て「授業方法」改善をはかりたい

△学校と父兄との連絡緊密化をはかり また生徒の勉強をはげます方法も考えており、その中には日本見学団組織もある

◇

総會には山口総領事、板本領事も列席した。梅月氏は「カナダ文化を豊かにすることに貢献している日本語学校に対し、オンタリオ州政府からの支援をも受けることにつき 他のエスニック・グループとも連携して運動すべきであろう」とサゼストしたが、これについては既に学校でも考慮・準備をはじめているそうである。生徒の日本見学団については賛成意見が多々述べられたが国内の他の日語校との連絡の必要も語られた。

書籍取次だより

◇ハイデルベルクの「信仰問答解説書」は、日本に注文してありますが、現在販元で品切れとなつていて、カナダ向け送本は来る六月以降になる旨、日本から通知がありましたので御購読を申し込んである方はこの様に御承知下さるよう願います。

◇高島静枝著「牧者所の子供」(英文)―送料ともで七弗九五仙 品切れだつたこの本が沢山届きました。申込みしだい送本致します。

ニューカナデアン
THE NEW CANADIAN
479 Queen St. W.
Toronto 133, Ont.

読者の声
カナダ移住記を読んで

開口一番、これほど痛快で興味深いカナダ移住記を読んだことがない。ニューカナデアン愛読者(七一年二月より)であり、新移住者の一人としての感じは、頼もしい限りと申せます。

移住者なら、大なり小なり移住動機なるものがあるわけだが この種の文章を貴紙上でお目にかかったのは珍らしく、零木生の移住記は爽快であります。

文章に流れ出る自信と並々ならぬ決意の堅さはさすが、それに値いする実績を持った人物とみました。

ウイニペッグの一読者が指摘した通り、皇太子殿下、皇室云々の点は、我々ヤング・ゼネレーションには、よく受けとられるとは思えない。

キングストン市で、トロント在住の零木生の移住記を読んで感じたことは、少しも嫌らしさがなく、自信過剰、こうまんな態度は認められず、すがすがしい青春味があり、創造性にあふれているということであつた。我々新移住者が再読して、自からをかえりみる絶好の機会を与えてくれたと思います。話題の豊富な実力マン、零木生の活躍を期待しています。

(オ州 砂川清栄)

卒直な意見を述べた投稿歓迎。紙上の匿名は随意とするも、住所氏名は明記して下さい。(記者)

点数きびしい
カナダ移住

現在のカナダの就職事情も手伝つて、日本からカナダへの移住許可が引きしめられている。トロント方面でガーデナーとして就職口(引受人)もできている日本の一青年がビザを貰えないという件があるので、一月末に移住事業団本部つきとなり帰日された川路さんに頼んで調べてもらつた。

川路さんはカナダ大使館査証部に、トロント方面のガーデナーの就職事情を説明して善処方を依頼して下さつたが、査証部の言う処は次のようである。

カナダの移民規則により書類を審査したが、点数が低かつた。その後、雇用引受人が出来て点数は増加したが「カナダ移民省の雇用見通しがゼロになっているために」まだ合格点にならない。夏向きになつて仕事が活ぱつになり移民省の雇用見通しがよくなれば点数もふえるかも知れぬので、たえず査証部と連絡をとつて行くほかない。

△もう一つの例 自動車整備工をしている短大付属高校卒の青年から、カナダに移住したいので……と依頼の手紙が来たので、この方面の工場を持つている人に尋ねてみたら「日本で正式にメカニックのライセンスを得ることが先決。この分野でも点数に重きをおかれていてスポンサーも役に立たない有様だ」という。

(梅月生)

『橘の強みに』

元トロント仏教会開教使渡辺文麿氏(竜大教授)が「橘の強みに」(ピーテイ女史著)を手に入れたいと本社に要請してきているが、この本は、もう書店にない。読者の方で同書を手ずつていただける向きはお知らせ下さい。

ニューカナデアン

廣告

夫 [illegible]廣吉(八二)儀三月十三日午後一時トロント・イースト・ゼネラル病院に於て、臨時の病後永眠致しましたので三月十六日夜日系合同教会で通夜式、翌日同教会にて[illegible]の下に葬儀を執行し無事葬儀しましたことを謹んで御知らせ申上げます。この度の不幸に際しては、御会葬その他いろいろの御弔問と御芳志を頂き誠に有難うございました。取敢ず紙上を借りて御礼申上げます。

トロント市

実王 妻 新谷ヤスノ
長男 新谷 ヘンリー 夫妻
女婿 中野ネルソン 妻(長女)マリ子
女婿 戸川 ジョー 妻(二女)千恵子
二男 新谷 ラッド 夫妻

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Department of The Prime Minister of Ontario

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オンタリオ首相は 慣習を破り政府部内に省を設ける代りに行政機構を設置し 各大臣の責任分野と 社会開発・資源及び司法分野における方針について発表しました。

社会開発方針分野

社会開発責任長官は教育面と文化的発展・体育及び精神保健・社会的サービスを満たし得ない人々と家族の福利を対象としております。

専門校・大學・教育・健康・社会サービスを担当する省はこれらの分野にサービスを提供するものです。この大臣は社会開発大臣と共に内閣社会開発方針委員会の議長をつとめます。

資源開発方針分野

資源開発責任長官は産業開発・農業統画の登揚・井の資源開発と保存 労働方針の開発・あらゆる運輸 通信の発展・環境マネジメント及び就職面を関心事としております。

農業及び食糧・労働・天然資源・環境・産業及び観光・運輸及び通信責任大臣たちは以上各分野の方針を制定することになつております。長官が他の大臣と共に内閣の資源開発方針委員会の議長となります。

法務方針分野

法務担当州長官は、現行の法律制度・法廷運営・個人の基本的権利の擁護および法執行という伝統的責任を関心事としております。

検事総長及び更生サービス大臣消費及び商業関係大臣及び法務大臣らはこの分野でノサービスを与えます。州長官は法務関係分野の大臣をメンバーとする内閣法務方針委員会の議長をつとめます。

單 獨 省

大蔵省・経済及び国内関係省・収入省・政府サービス省らは單獨省です。

これらの單獨省の主要役割は予算・経済・地域的及び政府部内方針を開發することにあり 各省の妥當なる財政的関係を確保することでより有効的にオンタリオ州民に奉仕し さらに州政府と市町村・地方・州・連邦ひいては国際的な面における連結を強固にするためのものであります。

合計十七の行政機関が設立されました。現行二十省より遙かに拡大され その運営は四月一日より開始されるよう議會に提出されることになつています。

首相はこのプログラムの遂行と活動開始にあたり それぞれの責任分野に應じて関係人事の變更を行うことになつています。この大巾な人事變動によつて一般州民に對するサービスの質度はなんらの變更も遅滞ももたらされることはありません。長期的にみれば これらはより改善されたサービスを提供することになりましよう。

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ク州の病院患者 続々帰宅させる
公務員のゼネ・ストに備えて

【モントリオール】ケベック州公務員二十一万人の全面的ストライキは二十四日一せい開始の予定で、それに先立ち、州内各病院、官庁、学校などの時限ストがくり返えされている。ケベック病院協会では、協會自は二百十五病院の約半数は病院働き時限ストに影響されているので、重病者のみを収容するとともに、入院患者を漸次帰宅させる方針であると警告を発した。

ク州労組も公務員の賃給要求を支持し、政府側が交渉席上で大巾な譲歩を行わなければ、予定通り二十四日から一せいストに突入することになろうといっており、学校における授業、官庁事務、病院などかなりのスローダウンを来たすものとみられている。

二十四日決行予定のク州病院従業員ストに備えて州内二百十五病院は病人収容を極度に制限すると共に、多くの入院患者の退院を行いはじめた。病院協会側では二十四日からはじまるク州公務員ストで、州内五万二千の病院ベッドの五〇ないし七五%はカラになるだろうといっている。

まず二十四時間ストで切り出すが、そのため官庁、学校も影響をうけ、とくに各学校はイースター休日がさらにのびることになりそうだし、公務員交渉代表は政府提出の妥協案を一蹴しているので、ゼネ・ストは必至とみられている。

日系が大學總長
コールデールの大城ドクター

【レスブリッジ】レスブリッジ大學總長、オルコット主任判事の後任として、コールデールで廿一年間、醫師をしてきている大城ジエームス・ドクター(五〇)が先週末選任された。

大城ドクターは任期四年、レスブリッジ大學總長として、同大學の教科をしらべ、教授陣を擴充するつもりだと抱負を語っている。レ市大學は南部アルバータ州の主要な文化的勢力に發展しつつあり『象牙の塔となることをさけ、地域的な文化向上に貢献していきたい』と新總長はいっている。

日系カナダ人が、大學總長に選ばれたのは大城氏が最初であり、レスブリッジ地方在住日系人はその名誉ある任命を大いに喜んでいる。

(レスブリッジ大學は七〇年万博のカナダ館を設計、受賞した晩市のエリックソン氏が同市郊外の地形に適合する設計をつったもので、新大學の建物は同地方の名物の一つとなっている)

對中政策 内幕を暴露!
田川議員の報告大きな問題に

【東京時事】日中両国の政治的パイプ役として知られる自民党の田川誠一衆院議員はこのほど、同党の保利幹事長から昨年夏ごろ「佐藤内閣の引退花道として日中國交正常化のきっかけをつくりたい。そのためわたくし自身が訪中したいという依頼を受け、對中接觸の橋渡しをした」實を明らかにした。

田川氏が公表したのは、『保利幹事長、誠意を問う・本氣で日中復交に取り組むのか』と題する報告。それによると、保利氏の要請に應じ、昨年八月から五回保利・田川會談が持たれその際、保利氏は訪中希望をくり返し強調した。

保利氏は最終的には①中華人民共和国が中国を代表する唯一の正統政府である②台灣は中國の領土の一部である③日台條約は破棄交渉の過程で始末するという原則を認めたといわれる。

田川氏はこういったやりとりを中国側に知らせていた。中國代表權問題で、『逆重要』などの共同提案国に日本がふみ切ったこと『保利書簡』の中で『台灣は中國國民の領土である』といい、大巾後退の表現をとったため、一時は日中接觸の歯車がかみ合う希望もあった對中折衝の動きは水泡に帰したというこの田川報告は今後大きな問題になりそうである。

蒋總統再選

【台北】蒋介石總統は今週無競爭で第五期、六年間の總統に再選された。國會は一、三一六有權者のうち一三〇八票を蒋總統に投票し、ほとんど滿場一致で再選。それを祝し、花火打上げ、行列が市街をにぎわした。

日加貿易のパタン變え 必要ありと報告で強調

【オタワ】上院外交委員会は、日加貿易の型紙を変えるべきだと、その報告「太平洋諸国とカナダの関係」で強調している。日加貿易は、日本がカナダから資源だけを手に入れて、完成品を續々カナダに輸出するという型は改めなければならない、としている。

カナダは日本へ『最も安く、しかも輸送しやすい資材』だけを提供し、カナダの完成品の日本輸出額は僅か三%にすぎないのに、日本からの輸出品の九六%は完成品であるのを是正しなければならないと訴えている

五十四ページにおよぶこの報告書は同委員会議長によって上提されたが、同時に、カナダはその隣接太平洋諸国とそれらの国民についての知識を深めることの必要をも指摘している。

ピーシー州で 老年補助増す

【ビクトリア】ビーシー州内のウェルフェア受給者及び老年ペンショナーの補助金額は來る四月一日より六・五%増加されると今週ガグラーデ厚生相が發表した。老年ペンショナーの生活補助金最大限は一弗五十仙ふやされ、月四十一弗十仙になる。

山中凍死十數名 各紙が大報道

【東京時事】東京各紙とも富士山の大遭難をトップで大きく報道している。これは日本山岳史上で最大の遭難だが、死者、行方不明の人數は、朝日は、死者十三人、行方不明十人、毎日は十六人凍死、かなりの人が行方不明、讀賣、日經、東京は十九人が死亡、十人行方不明、サンケイは十九人の死亡、行方不明數人――とバラバラ。この事故は台風並みの低氣壓が日本を通過したための雪なだれ、猛吹雪、豪雨となり、寒さと疲勞でバタバタと、凍死したものとされている。

大學の單位互換
日本で初めて四月から實施へ

【東京時事】大學や大學院の卒業に必要な單位の一部を、ほかの大學で勉強しても得られるという『單位の互換制度』が日本でも初めて實現する。大學改革の實質的な一手段として、文部省が大學の卒業制度を定めた『大學設置基準』を改正することを決めたもので、同省は設置基準改正を、四月一日の新年度から實施する。

國、公、私立大相互間はもとより、『外國留學』という形で、外國の大學でも單位を取得できる。當面は大學院の『相互乗入れ』や留學が主だが、學部段階まで廣がれば、學生にとっては自分の專攻に適した教授や施設のある國內、外の大學で留年せずに學べるという利點がある。

現在は仕事口が大切 汚染統制強行できぬ

【オタワ】仕事口が産業の汚染統制に優先するとデイビ環境相が今週議會で答弁した。同相は『もし大氣、水及び土壤の汚染標準を強行することになれば、カナダ國內百五十のパルプ及び製紙工場は閉止を余儀なくされるだろう。とくに現在、仕事口がより重要である折柄、汚染統制がそれに優先することは考えられない』と説明した。

デイヴィー環境相は、また政府の汚染統制方針を弁護し、各産業と汚染防止についての協力方を要請しているが、それが一夜にして遂げられるものではない」としている。野黨側では政府の汚染對策は不滿足だと同相を追及した。

國連事務總長が 人種差別を非難

【國連】ワルドヘイム國連事務總長は人種差別取り除き國際デー記念日に演說、南阿共和國に對し、その人種差別方針を再考慮し、アパルトヘイト」と國連で正當な役割を果たすよう訴えた。

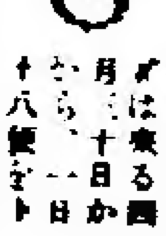
事務總長は十日前アフリカ各國を歴訪して赴任したが『人種差別は世界の平和と秩序をおびやかすもので、特に南阿國が世界から非難されている人種政策を再檢討する事を要請する』と語った。

ウイニペッグに モノレールか

【ウイニペッグ】當市のジユース市長はドイツ・スイス合弁会社からウ市內に高架線組織の建設(工費二千一百万弗)プランの申入れを今週うけた。もし大ウ市の會が承認すればウ市内ノーン街上を約七マイル走るモノレールがカナダにはじめて建設されることになるわけだが、その決定は四月早々に行われる筈である。

藤山氏が訪中

【東京時事】自民党の藤山愛一郎氏(日中議連會長)は二十二日の日航機でホンコン經由中國へ向った。藤山氏は約一週間北京に滞在し、周恩來首相、王國權中日友好協會副會長らと會談、東中首脳會談について中國側の感觸をつかみたいとしている。四月十日ごろ歸國の予定。



エア・カナダは來る四月三十日から、一日十八便でトロント―モントリオール間に開設する。これはいわば『エア・タクシー』で毎日午前六時から正午まで、午後は九時半までほとんど一時間ごとに各市向けて出發するし、同様に各市からも各市に向かう。

Dates And Doings

Japanese Camera Distributors At Sportsman Show

TORONTO. — Canadian distributors of Japanese cameras will participate for the second successive year in the Canadian National Sportsmen's Show in Toronto, March 17 — 26.

Organized by the Japan Trade Centre, the Canadian branch section of the Japan External Trade Orgaization, a major display area will bring together all major Japanese manufactures and the latest in their photographic equipment. A total of 25 camera brands will be on exibit.

The Japan Trade Centre's annual camera exhibit represents Canada's most comprehensive collection of photographic equipment.

Technical representatives will be on hand during the show to discuss photographic problems and techniques. Daily demonstrations by each of the participating distributors will also be held.

Also on display during the Show will be the best color pictures chosen from Japan's 1970 International Photo Exhibition.

During the January — September period of 1971, 94,000 still and 27,000 movie cameras were imported into Canada from Japan an increase over the entire year of 1970, when 81,000 still and 24,000 movie cameras were imported by Canada. Last year, 100,000 Japanese-made flash guns were sold in Canada.

The Sportsmen's Show is held at Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition grounds.

— Japan Trade Centre

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Japan's Gang Members Pen Odes To Death

TOKYO. — Of all Japanese flowers, cherry blossoms have the shortest lives.

Traditionally, the Japanese believe the most gifted and most beautiful people also die young. So they long have admired and revered the cherry blossom.

During World War II, Japan's kamikaze suicide pilots — many in their late teens — selected the five-petal cherry blossom as their emblem. They had been so educated that they preferred voluntary death to life in disgrace.

In the war-renouncing Japan of today, many people say no such militant concepts should exist. But modern underworld leaders of Japan have begun to make an approach to that "glorious death" philosophy.

National police have disclosed that the Yamaguchi-Gumi, the largest underworld organization in Japan, issued an official organ carrying a three-page article dealing with the 1970 hara-kiri death of Japanese novelist Yukio Mishima in Tokyo.

In the 30-page magazine, police said, a commentator wrote that novelist Mishima had once again brought Japan's "most beautiful but almost forgotten" style of death back into society.

The 45-year old Mishima entered the Self-Defense Force's Tokyo headquarters, tried to raise the armed forces in revolt, and committed hara-kiri with a centuries-old Samurai sword when his plot failed.

Mishima, also a playwright, actor, physical cultist, left behind a death ode in which he compared his brief life to the fate of the cherry blossoms:

While the other flowers
Unwilling to fall cling
to the trees,
This one small flower
falls
Midst the nightly
storm of wind.

The magazine carried several poems contributed by accused organization members from behind bars.

Police estimate the number of members of the Yamaguchi-Gumi at 11,500 across the country.

The police said it is Japan's first underworld organization to issue such a periodical. They added that major underworld groups total 3500 in Japan.

Personal Notes Across Canada

Anniversary

STEVESTON, B.C. — Mr. Inosuke Yoshida, 91, and his wife, 79 celebrated their 60th Diamond Wedding anniversary on Feb. 26, 1972 at Richmond Restaurant, with more than 150 guests. Mr. Yoshida came to Canada in 1899 and his wife, Mitsu joined him in 1912. They have three sons and three daughters, 21 grandchildren and 15 great grantchildren. Messages and wires of congratulations were receved from The Queen, Prime Minister of Canada, and others.

Obituaries

SHINTANI

TORONTO. — Mr. Hirokichi Shintani, 82, passed away on March 13th, 1972 at East General Hospital after a short illness. Beloved husband of Yasuno, dear father of Henry, Mary (Mrs. Nakano), Jean (Mrs. Togawa) and Ted, loved by 4 grandchildren. Funeral at Toronto Japanese United Church, on March 16th with the Rev. Y. Horikoshi and the Rev. Ken Matsugu officiating. Cremation at Toronto Crematorium.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to our many friends and relatives for their many acts and kind expressions of sympathy during the recent loss of our husband and father, Mr. Hirokichi Shintani.

Mrs. Yasuno Shintani
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shintani
Mary (Mrs. Nakano)
Jean (Mrs. Togawa)
Ted Shintani
and granchildren

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Hiroshima-Nagasaki . . .

(cont. from page 1.)

had been set in motion sealed the fates of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The foregoing were the important political and military events which preceded the bombings. The argument that the bomb would save American lives was closely tied to the plan to invade Japan proper.

Independent of the development of the atomic bomb, the Joint Chiefs of Staff had drafted up invasion plans in May which had been approved by President Truman on June 18. These plans called for a major land invasion of Southern Kyushu beginning on Nov. 1, followed by another one of the Kanto or Tokyo region in the spring of 1946.

The main assumption underlying these plans, primarily held by army personnel, was that Japan had to be invaded and occupied before she could be forced to surrender.

Out of the Japanese garrison of 120,000 troops in Okinawa, 110,000 went down fighting in the defense of Okinawa; the United States herself had lost 10,000 men in action.

Once the United States invaded Japan proper, so it was argued, casualty rates would be equally high or even higher because the Japanese would fight in fanatic desperation in defense of their homeland.

Yet even at that time certain key people, most of whom were naval, were of the opinion that the planned invasions were unnecessary to bring about Japan's surrender, believing that an effective naval blockade and aerial bombardment were sufficient.

Among these people, there were: James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy; General Carl A. Spaatz, Commanding General, U.S. Army Air Force; and Admiral William D. Leahy, Navel Chief of Staff.

Admiral Leahy, for example, has written:

It is my opinion that the use of this barbarous weapon at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was of no material assistance in our war against Japan. The Japanese were already defeated and ready to surrender because of the effective sea blockade and the successful bombing with conventional weapons.[9]

The United States Strategic Bombing Survey report, designed to evaluate the effectiveness of aerial bombing and issued on July 1, 1946, confirmed Admiral Leahy's judgment. It said:

It seems clear . . . that air supremacy and its later exploitation over Japan proper was the major factor which determined the timing of Japan's surrender and obviated any need for invasion.

Based on a detailed investigation of all the facts and supported by the testimony of the surviving Japanese leaders involved, it is the Survey's opinion that certainly prior to 31 December 1945, and in all probability prior to 1 November 1945, Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated.[10]

During the months of May, June, and July, the key decision-makers never once questioned the wisdom of using the atomic bomb. Discussions were always about how and when to use it, not about the moral question of whether we should or not.

In describing the Scientific Panel's May 31 meeting with the Interim Committee, Arthur H. Compton has written:

"Throughout the morning's discussions it seems a foregone conclusion that the bomb would be used."[11]

"At no time from 1941 to 1945," Stimson himself has recalled, "did I ever hear it suggested by the President, or by any other responsible member of the government, that atomic energy should not be used in the war . . . The possible atomic weapon was considered to be a new and tremendously powerful explosive, as legitimate as any other of the deadly explosive weapons of modern war."[12]

The decision-makers also failed in two other crucial matters. Not only did they never question the wisdom of using the bomb, they never doubted that both bombs should be employed. By the time the July 25 order was issued, two bombs were ready, and out of the four selected target cities, two were to be hit.

This assumption was reenforced by the notion that, if both were used, then Allied threats to destroy Japan would be more credible. Germany of course had surrendered on May 8. Thus the question as to how and when to use both bombs was only in regard to Japan.

The decision-makers also did not retain control over the timing interval between the two bombs.

At the very moment when Japan was seeking some kind of acceptable peace settlement, the authority to make this crucial political decision was left in the hands of field commanders.

As originally planned, the first bomb was to be dropped sometimes after Aug. 3 and the second one around Aug. 11. But both schedules were changed, not because of political considerations, but because of weather conditions, leaving the Japanese government less than three days to make a major political decision. And as it happened Japan notified the United States of its intention to accept the Potsdam Declaration on Aug. 10, the day after Nagasaki.

Surrender Terms

A close look at the final surrender terms is even more revealing. As early as May there had been unofficial peace feelers from the Japanese side.

On July 12, the first official indication appeared. On that date Foreign Minister Togo cabled the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, Naotake Sato, to seek Soviet mediation for an acceptable peace settlement.

Sato was instructed to inform Foreign Commissar Molotov that the Emperor himself wished to send a special envoy to Moscow for this purpose. This cable in part read: "Unconditional surrender is the only obstacle to peace."[13]

Having deciphered the Japanese code long before, the United States was aware of this and subsequent cables between Tokyo and Moscow. At the heart of the "obstacle" was the question of the future status of the Imperial institution, the very matter which had concerned both Grew and Stimson but which Secretary of State Byrnes had dismissed.

On Aug. 10, in her acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, Japan stated that "the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a Sovereign Ruler."[14]

America countered by granting recognition to the Emperor but subordinating him to the authority of the Supreme Allied Commander.

Hanson W. Baldwin, the military critic of the New York Times, has made the following judgment about this sequence:

We dropped the bomb at a time when Japan already was negotiating for an end of the war but before those negotiations could come to fruition. We demanded unconditional surrender, then dropped the bomb and accepted conditional surrender, a sequence which indicates pretty clearly that the Japanese would have surrendered, even if the bomb had not been dropped, had the Potsdam Declaration included our promise to permit the Emperor to remain on his Imperial throne.[15]

Thus history does not support Truman's justifications: the atomic bombings did not shorten the war, and hence did not save "thousands and thousands of American lives."

Ichioka Opinion

Many conflicting interpretations as to why the bombs were dropped have been offered.

One scholar, for example, contends that they were dropped to blackmail the Soviet Union into complying with American schemes for postwar Europe, not primarily to end the Pacific War.[16]

But whatever the interpretation may be, one thing, in my opinion, seems beyond dispute: the use of the bombs was an expression of the American "overkill" psychology.

By "overkill" I simply mean the American method of applying science and technology to destroy and kill in the most systematic and efficient way possible.

Behind this mentality, there no doubt lurked racist images of the Japanese which made it, if not easier, to drop the bombs on Japan, at least less troublesome to the American conscience after they were dropped.

Today we see the same thing repeating itself in the Indo-China War. We have been using deadly new weapons in the most savage manner in Southeast Asia.

The American response to My Lai and Lt. Calley only confirms an old historical attitude: being mere "gooks," Asians are less than human beings, and so the American conscience need not even be irritated.

In addition, we have heard the same argument used by President Truman to justify the dropping of the atomic bombs applied to the Indo-China War. In justifying the invasion of Cambodia in the spring of 1970, President Nixon said: "It will shorten this war. It will reduce American casualties."[17]

If the hoax of Vietnamization fails — as it surely will — it is not inconceivable that President Nixon might resort to tactical nuclear weapons. After all he has voiced his determination not to be the first President to lose a war. If such should come to pass, he will probably dredge up the same argument to justify his actions.

In an already devastated Vietnam whose people have suffered from countless American barbarities, the incalculable horror of Hiroshima and Nagasaki then will be repeated.

Japanese Canadians . . .

(Cont. from Page One)

to help amplify the voice of the Indian people on this matter," he urged.

Aoki said the history of Japanese-Canadians is a short one and their numerical strength so insignificant that the federal government (during the Second World War) "was able to single us out for special treatment by rescinding our limited citizenship and moving all of us away from our homes."

Apart from the loss of homes and property, Aoki said, little consideration has been given to the psychological damage.

This served, he said, to curtail the ability of Japanese-Canadians to function to their full potential and has limited their contribution towards Canadian society as a whole.

Aoki said the experience of Japanese-Canadians is unique in Canadian history.

But he warned: "We would be remiss in our duties if we do not warn others that, even in this relatively enlightened nation, citizenship cannot be taken for granted and that full participation as citizens is possible only after such time that all ethnic groups, majorities and minorities, recognize and respect as valid, those special racial qualities inherent in all peoples.

"Major efforts must be made — even at the late date — to rectify some of the damage inflicted on our first citizens," Aoki said.

No War Clause . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

Such an amendment would make Japanese troops eligible to take part in the defense of South Korea, an operation which has been sanctioned by the United Nations for 22 years.

Although MacArthur fathered the "no-war" clause, he reinterpreted it after the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 to allow Japan to have forces to defend its own soil. Japan's present "self-defense" got their start under American auspices in 1950. Known at the time as the "police reserve", they were set up to deal with leftwing demonstrations by Japanese against the Korean war.

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